

BONDS PROHIBITED.

The Anti-Bond Bill Passed in the Senate.

A BILL PASSED OVER THE VETO.

The Rivers and Harbors Bill Goes Through the House by a Vote of 220 to 69—No Debate Allowed on the Measure.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Morrill was recognized for a speech on the tariff. In opening his speech he referred to the emergency tariff bill passed by the house, and said: "The democrats have broken away from the leadership of their president, and while marching to the drum and fife of a North Carolina captain, are in such dread lest the populists should get control of their party that they seem to be in a hurry to become populists themselves." The senator declared that the republican party would never make a trade of its principles on the money question in order to secure higher tariff duties. He predicted that the platform of the republican party in 1896 would place every dollar of our money in circulation on a parity with the best dollar in the world, and declared that the political ground under the democratic party appeared to be dangerously volcanic.

Continuing, he said: "No doubt had our country been shielded by a sound protective tariff during the hopeless years of the present democratic administration much of the business distress and wave of unemployment labor might have been averted; but another adverse and more bewitching of all business affairs in the United States, hardly less potent than a free trade tariff, has been the unceasing agitation of the free coinage of silver and on a ratio that would not fail to reduce the standard value of our money, as well as the whole fabric of public and private credit, to one-half of its present value. An invitation from commercial nations to join in a co-operative agreement for a large money use of silver would be accepted by a republican administration, but it would be more desirable that the United States should receive rather than offer the invitation, as the American production of silver is comparatively so large that any initiative step on our part might subject us to the charge of being inspired by the tariff purpose of securing a better market for our annual domestic product. Were it ascertainable, as some silver advocates represent, that no co-operative agreement among leading nations for a larger use of silver can be obtained, that fact alone would be a potent and sufficient reason why the United States should decline to stultify itself by embarking single handed in an experiment so reckless and so disastrous as to be shunned and coldly rejected by the statesmen of every enlightened nation. But this hopeless representation of the silver question in Europe is untrue. The trend of public opinion in Germany and in Great Britain favors tolerance of the question."

At seven o'clock at night the long struggle over the bill to prohibit the issue of bonds came to an end, and the bill was passed by a vote of 33 to 25. The bill as passed covers only a few lines, as follows:

Be it enacted that the issuance of interest-bearing bonds of the United States for any purpose whatever, without further authority of congress, is hereby prohibited.

The filled cheese bill was taken up and made the unfinished business. Mr. Allison introduced a joint resolution for a scientific investigation of the Behring sea seal fisheries.

The house devoted itself yesterday to passing the rivers and harbors bill over the president's veto and to unseating, by a vote of 162 to 39, John J. Welch, the democratic member from the Eighth New York district, whose place will be filled by John Murray Mitchell, republican. Both of these actions were forgone conclusions, so that they excited comparatively little interest, although there was a full house to vote on the rivers and harbors bill. It was passed by 220 to 69, many more votes than the two-thirds necessary to override a veto, and it was passed without debate, although Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, protested vehemently that debate had been promised. Thirty-nine democrats voted to override the presidential objections and 26 republicans stood by Mr. Cleveland. The naval appropriation bill was reported from congress with an agreement on all items but the number of battleships. A further conference on this item was ordered.

The approaching end of the session was impressed upon the house by several suggestions. A rule from the committee on rules for meetings of the house at 11 o'clock, an hour earlier than usual, during the remainder of the session was adopted. Mr. Dingley (rep.), of Maine, called attention to the fact that several appropriation bills were yet in conference, and said he noticed that many members were leaving the city, and begged other members to remain and keep a quorum. His appeal was reinforced by Chairman Cannon, who said: "In my judgment there is no probability this session will end before Wednesday of next week, and probably not before Friday or Saturday. If we do not keep a quorum, we will not be able to get away for a month."

Miss Stevenson Weds.—WASHINGTON, June 3.—At the New York Avenue Presbyterian church to-night Miss Julia Stevenson, daughter of the vice president, and Rev. Martin Hardin, a son of Gen. P. Watt Hardin, of Kentucky, were united in marriage. The relatives of the young couple, mainly from Kentucky and Illinois, were nearly all here to attend the ceremony.

A Missouri Publisher Died.—CHILLICOTHE, Mo., June 3.—A. W. Jacobs, who wrote under the nom de plume of "Jo Dill," died at his home here this morning of heart disease. He had for a long time made trade editions of country papers a specialty and covered a large portion of the state in his write-ups.

The latest bulletins on Kansas and Missouri crops gives a rather discouraging report of the condition of corn and wheat, owing to recent floods, followed by cold weather.

The annual session of the German Catholic union of Missouri was held at St. Joseph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Condensed Report of the Past Week's Proceedings.

The senate on the 27th defeated the proposition to increase the beer tax 75 cents per barrel by the vote of 16 to 27. The vote was taken as soon as the filled cheese bill was taken up, the beer tax proposition being submitted as an amendment to the amendment disposed of the cheese bill was further debated, but not disposed of. The debate on the bond bill proceeded after two o'clock. Mr. Hansbrough, of North Dakota, and Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, speaking for and Mr. Elkins against the bill. A partial conference report on the naval appropriation bill was agreed to. The house spent almost the entire day discussing the senate amendment to the general deficiency bill appropriating \$1,227,000 for the payment of about 700 French spoliation claims, \$148,000 for 25 war claims, found to be due under the Bowman act, and several other items. The amendment was finally agreed to. The remainder of the session was taken up in considering the conference report on the sundry civil bill.

When the senate met on the 28th the house resolution directing the secretary of war to provide tents for the St. Louis Exposition, East St. Louis storm victims passed and was immediately signed by the president. The bond bill was then further discussed. Senators Daniel and Peffer speaking in favor of it. As soon as the journal was read in the house Mr. East St. Louis (Mo.) offered a resolution that the secretary of war furnish tents to the St. Louis storm victims, which was unanimously adopted. The conference report on the civil service bill was then considered.

The anti-bond bill was further debated in the senate on the 29th, and the body then adjourned until Monday. The house spent the entire day in debating the Johnson-Stokes election contest from the Seventh South Carolina district. The veto message of the president disapproving of the river and harbor bill was received and referred and the naval appropriation bill sent to further consideration. Pension bills were considered at the night session and the house adjourned on Monday.

DEBATE ON THE BOND BILL CONTINUED IN THE SENATE ON JUNE 1.—Mr. Cullom opposed the bill as a step toward repudiation, and Mr. Brown (Utah) favored it, or rather he favored a declaration against any future issue of bonds. A long debate was sprung over a resolution offered by Mr. Hansbrough, chairman of the library committee, appropriating \$4,000 for completing the frieze in the capitol. It went over. The president sent in a veto of three private pension bills. The proceedings in the house were unimportant. There was a partial agreement on the conference report on the sundry civil bill, and it was sent back to conference.

FRIENDS OF SILVER.

An Address from Chairman Mott—Advised to Push the Work of Organization.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The national silver party, through its chairman, J. J. Mott, yesterday issued from its headquarters in this city an address to the friends of silver. This address recites that since the founding of the national silver party, on January 22 last, the work of organization has been steadily but quietly pursued and the country aroused to a pitch of excitement unknown since the civil war. It declares the secret of success in the pending conflict consists in lining up for the battle and that the convention of the party, to be held in St. Louis July 22, will undoubtedly be one of the most important conventions and notable gatherings ever assembled in this country. Upon the wisdom of its acts and that of the people's party convention, to be held at the same place and time, depends, the address declares, "the vital question as to whether we can have a just settlement of this money issue in our generation." The friends of the party are urged to push the work of organization with all possible vigor, the purpose being to unite for action all believers in the restoration of "free silver and prosperity."

BICYCLE RACES.

A Large Crowd Witnesses the Contest of Wheelmen at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 1.—The annual Waldo park road race Saturday drew together one of the largest crowds that ever witnessed a bicycle race in the west. The crowd was so large that it could not be handled, and it almost spoiled the race. It took the officials of the race a long time to figure out the result, and for several hours it was not known who were the winners of the time prizes. When the returns were in at last, however, it was found that V. P. Dole, of the Kansas City cyclists, had covered the distance in the fastest time of 27:06. Dole was a 35-minute man and a dark horse. Few, even of his friends, expected that he would be the winner. W. T. Kidd made the second best time, 27:10, and Ola White was third with 27:11. Dole wins a tandem machine, Kidd a diamond ring and White a gold watch.

BIG STORM AT ST. JOSEPH.

Heavy Rains and High Winds Do Considerable Damage.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 1.—Between two and five o'clock yesterday morning the heaviest rain of years fell in this vicinity, accompanied by a high wind. Many small buildings were blown down and in the lower parts of the city the damage was heaviest. Missouri river bottom lands were submerged and the damage to crops is great. The rainfall at points along the Burlington, Northwest of here, appears to have been heavier but no great damage was done to buildings, except at Mound City, where a cloud-burst caused a loss of \$50,000. Farm lands near all points on the line of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs were submerged and crops badly damaged, but no lives were lost.

Wins the Dupont Trophy.

CHICAGO, June 2.—At Watson's shooting park yesterday, the Dupont trophy for the largest number of live birds out of 100 was won from Fred S. Gilbert, of Spirit Lake, Ia., by George L. Deiter, of Milwaukee; also the \$100 prize offered in connection with the same event. Yesterday's competition was on a challenge from Deiter, and the latter won by the narrow margin of one bird, the score being 84 to 83.

Abdullah Wins a Battle.

LONDON, June 2.—The Times has a dispatch from Athens which says: "Abdullah (the governor of Crete), dislodged the insurgents at Tsivara after a stubborn fight, and then raised the siege of Vamos. There is a fresh panic at Canea and there are murders and pillaging of Christians at Petimo."

W. S. Linton for a Third Term.

SAGINAW, Mich., May 30.—The republican congressional convention of the Eighth district was held here yesterday. Congressman W. S. Linton was renominated for the third term by acclamation.

POLITICAL POINTS.

How the Chicago Convention Will Stand on Money.

PLATFORM OF MAINE REPUBLICANS.

Silverites Will Control the Kentucky Democratic Convention—Gov. Bradley Withdraws as a Presidential Candidate—The Oregon Election Close.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The two-thirds rule, heretofore governing nominations, will be abolished by the silver majority in the democratic-national convention. This is the positive prediction of W. J. Bryan, the choice of Nebraska silver democrats for president. Mr. Bryan himself favors the abolition of the time-honored rule, and he says that there is no question of its being wiped out. He bases his prediction on the assumption that the silver men will control the convention. Chairman Harrity and his colleagues of the sub-committee of the democratic national committee—all gold men—yesterday prepared an estimate of how the convention will stand on the money question. They gave the silver men 427 delegates, the gold men 337, and put 92 in the doubtful column. Florida, Louisiana, Nebraska and California are the doubtful states.

PLATFORM OF MAINE REPUBLICANS.

BANGOR, Me., June 3.—The Maine republican convention met in this city yesterday. When the routine business of the convention had been concluded, Llewellyn Powers, of Houlton, was nominated for governor by acclamation. In national affairs, the resolutions advocate the policy of protection, "taught by Lincoln, illustrated by the signal prosperity of the country for 30 years, and rounded by the reciprocity of Blaine—a policy adapted to the business of the country and adjusted from time to time to changed conditions." The financial plank is as follows: "We are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, except by international agreement, and until such agreement can be obtained we believe the present gold standard should be maintained." A vigorous foreign policy is urged, also restriction of immigration and just administration of pension laws.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 3.—To-day's state democratic convention will be harmonious and simply a ratification of a majority of the county conventions held last Saturday. The gold standard delegates have held an informal conference and agreed to make no further contest on the organization of the convention and selection of delegates-at-large, or anything. Nearly all delegates are wearing Blackburn badges, and in shaking hands say: "Give me the sixteen to one shake." The resolutions will not denounce President Cleveland, Secretary Carlisle, Senator Lindsay and others by name, nor the Louisville, Lexington and other "gold standard" papers, but they will denounce the financial policy of the administration in such severe terms as indirectly to condemn the president and the secretary of the treasury.

GOV. BRADLEY WITHDRAWS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 3.—The Commercial special from Frankfort contains an interview with Gov. Bradley, which is his official withdrawal as a presidential candidate. He announced yesterday to his friends that his name would not be presented to the St. Louis convention, although the Kentucky delegates-at-large and some district delegates are instructed for him. Gov. Bradley looks on the growth of free silver among the southern and western democrats with alarm, as threatening the interests of the country and urges the republicans to meet the issue squarely.

THE OREGON ELECTION.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 3.—Returns from the interior show large populist gains in nearly every county in the state. The republicans have elected Bean supreme judge by from 5,000 to 10,000. The two congressmen are in doubt, the contest being between the republicans and populist nominees in both districts. The legislature will be close. The democrats and populists fused in several counties, and it is possible that the democrats and populists together will have a majority in the house. The senate is republican by at least five majority.

WILL BE NO SPLIT.

Mr. Harrity Hopeful of a Fair Settlement of the Money Issue.

CHICAGO, June 3.—William M. Harrity, chairman of the democratic national committee, who was here attending the meeting of the sub-committee looking after arrangements for the convention, discussing the financial prospects in the coming national convention, said:

I believe a fairly amicable adjustment of the issue will be reached. It is possible the free silver element will have a majority sufficiently large to control the convention. No, I do not look for a split. In fact, I am satisfied there will be none. Democrats, as a general thing, recognize the right of the majority to rule, and they are willing to accept the result.

Allison's Name Will Be Presented.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 3.—It is announced here that Senator Allison has selected John N. Baldwin, of Council Bluffs, delegate from the Ninth district, to present his name to the convention at St. Louis.

Two Drowned While Swimming.

PINE BLUFFS, Ark., June 3.—Two young men named Enoch Baldwin and John Musgrave were drowned just above this city while in swimming. The bodies of both were recovered.

Senator Hawley's bill for the reorganization of the militia forces has been reported favorably. It provides for two classes—the national guard, organized, and the reserve, unorganized. It appropriates \$400,000 for annual purchase of supplies and stores.

The Santa Fe railway will erect a \$10,000 building at Argentine, Kan., to be used as additional room for engines.

VETOED.

The President Disapproves of the River and Harbor Bill—He Considers It Too Extravagant.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—As had been confidently expected, the president sent to the house yesterday a message vetoing the river and harbors appropriation bill. The full text of the message is as follows:

To the House of Representatives: I return herewith without approval house bill No. 7977, entitled "An act making appropriations for the construction, repairs and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes."

There are 417 items of appropriation contained in this bill, and every part of the country is represented in the distribution of favors. It directly appropriates or provides for the immediate expenditure of nearly \$14,000,000 for river and harbor work. This sum is in addition to appropriations contained in another bill for similar purposes, amounting to a little more than \$3,000,000, which has already been favorably considered at the present session of congress. The result is that the contemplated immediate expenditure for the objects mentioned amounts to about \$17,000,000.

A more startling feature of this bill is its authorization of contracts for river and harbor work amounting to more than \$62,000,000. Though the payment of these contracts are, in most cases, so distributed that they are to be met by future appropriations, more than \$1,000,000 on their account are included in the direct appropriations above mentioned.

Of the remainder nearly \$20,000,000 will fall due during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and amounts somewhat less in the years immediately succeeding. In contracts of this like character, authorized under previous statutes, are still outstanding and to meet payments on these more than \$4,000,000 must be appropriated in the immediate future. If, therefore, this bill becomes a law, the obligations which will be imposed on the government, together with the appropriations made for immediate expenditure on account of rivers and harbors, will amount to about \$3,000,000.

Nor is this all. The bill directs numerous surveys and examinations, which contemplate new work and further contracts, and which portend largely increased expenditures and obligations. There is no ground to hope that in the face of personal interests, on the face of the bill, it appears that not a few of these alleged improvements have been so improvidently planned and prosecuted that after an unwise expenditure of millions of dollars new experiments for their accomplishment have been calculated on.

While those entrusted with the management of public funds in the interests of all the people can hardly justify questionable expenditures for public works by pleading the opinions of engineers or others as to the probability of such work, it appears that some of the projects for which appropriations are proposed in this bill have been entered upon without the approval or against the objections of the examining engineers. I learn from official sources that there are appropriations contained in the bill to pay for work which private parties have actually agreed with the government to do in consideration of their occupancy of public property.

Whatever of doubt about the propriety may have escaped observation or may have been tolerated in previous executive approvals of similar bills, I am convinced that the bill now under consideration will open the way to invidious and increasing abuses, and is itself so extravagant as to be especially unsuited to these times of depressed business and resulting disappointment in government revenue.

This consideration is emphasized by the prospect that the public treasury will be confronted with other appropriations made at the present session of congress amounting to more than \$500,000,000. Individual economy and careful expenditures are sterling virtues which lead to thrift and comfort. Economy and the exertion of clear justification for the appropriation of public moneys by the servants of the people are not only virtues, but solemn obligations.

To the extent that the appropriations contained in this bill are instigated by private interests and to promote local or individual projects their continuance cannot fail to stimulate an injurious paternalism and encourage a sentiment among our people, already too prevalent, that their attachment to our government may properly rest upon the hope and expectation of direct and special favors, and that the extent to which they are realized may furnish an estimate of the value of governmental care. I believe no greater danger confronts us as a nation than the unhappy decadence among our people of genuine and trustworthy love and affection for our government as the embodiment of the highest and best aspirations of humanity and not as the giver of gifts, and because its mission is the enforcement of exact justice and equality and not the allowance of unfair favoritism.

I hope I may be permitted to suggest at a time when the issue of government bonds to maintain the credit and financial standing of the country is a subject of criticism, that the contracts provided for in this bill would create obligations of the United States amounting to \$62,000,000, no less binding than its bonds for that sum. GROVER CLEVELAND, Executive Mansion, May 28, 1894.

"BRICK" POMEROY DEAD.

The Printer, Journalist, Author, Politician and Speculator Succumbs to Dropsy.

NEW YORK, June 1.—"Brick" Pomeroiy died at his Brooklyn home Saturday morning from dropsy, by which he had been confined to his home for several months.

Mark Mills Pomeroiy was descended from the Pomeroy of Devonshire, Eng., on his father's side and of Gen. White, of revolutionary fame, by his mother. He was born at Elmira, N. Y., December 25, 1823.

Free Silver in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 1.—Mass conventions were held in every county seat in Kentucky Saturday to select delegates to the state convention at Lexington, June 3. Returns from all but four of the conventions show that the latter body will be made up of 599 free silver delegates and 309 gold standard men, with 11 to hear from.

Killed While Resisting Arrest.

GOSHEN, Ind., June 1.—John Rigney, chief of police, shot Dick Simmons through the heart while the latter was resisting arrest. Simmons was the head of a notorious gang, which has long been a terror to law-abiding citizens.

Murder in a Nebraska Asylum.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 31.—In a quarrel between patients at the state hospital for the insane T. D. Davis killed Charles J. Johnson by crushing his skull with a heavy soap box. Johnson was but slightly deranged and was soon to have been sent home.

That Joyful Feeling

With the exhilarating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness, which follows the use of Syrup of Figs, is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old-time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered but never accepted by the well-informed.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 3.	
CATTLE—Best beefs.....	3 45 @ 3 90
Stockers.....	3 20 @ 3 55
Native cows.....	2 15 @ 2 50
HOGS—Choice to heavy.....	2 50 @ 3 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	54 @ 54 1/2
No. 2 hard.....	51 @ 52
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	21 1/4 @ 21 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	19 1/4 @ 19 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	32 @ 32 1/2
FLOUR—Patent, per sack.....	1 85 @ 2 00
Fancy.....	1 75 @ 1 85
HAY—Choice timothy.....	11 @ 12 50
Fancy prairie.....	6 50 @ 7 50
BRAN—(Sacked).....	31 @ 31 1/2
BUTTER—Choice creamery.....	15 1/2 @ 15 3/4
CHEESE—Full cream.....	10 1/4 @ 12 1/2
EGGS—Choice.....	6 1/2 @ 7
POTATOES.....	50 @ 1 00

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Native and shipping.....	3 25 @ 4 25
Texas.....	2 65 @ 3 65
HOGS—Heavy.....	3 10 @ 3 30
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	3 00 @ 3 50
FLOUR—Choice.....	2 50 @ 3 65
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	50 @ 50 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	22 @ 25 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	17 1/4 @ 17 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	33 @ 34
BUTTER—Creamery.....	13 1/4 @ 17
LARD—Western mess.....	4 00 @ 4 05
PORK.....	6 90 @ 7 00

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Common to prime.....	3 80 @ 4 10
HOGS—Packing and shipping.....	3 00 @ 3 30
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	3 00 @ 4 00
FLOUR—Winter wheat.....	3 50 @ 3 80
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	59 1/2 @ 59 1/4
CORN—No. 2.....	25 1/2 @ 26 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	17 1/4 @ 17 1/2
RYE.....	32 @ 32 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	11 @ 15
LARD.....	4 00 @ 4 17 1/2
PORK.....	6 75 @ 6 92 1/2
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	3 50 @ 4 50
HOGS—Good to Choice.....	3 60 @ 4 10
FLOUR—Good to Choice.....	3 40 @ 3 80
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	71 @ 71 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	33 1/2 @ 33 1/4
OATS—No. 2.....	17 @ 17 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	11 @ 15 1/4
PORK—Mess.....	9 50 @ 10 50

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P. J. CUREY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truxax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnam & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Ill.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

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—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

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The nerves are often painfully acute. When this is the case, the best thing to be done is to seek the tonic and tranquillizing assistance of Hoste's Stomach Bitters, a superb nerve. No less beneficial is it for dyspeptic, bilious, malarial, rheumatic, bowel and kidney complaints. Use with persistent regularity. A wineglassful before retiring cures sleep.

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Fits stopped free and permanently cured. Note: After first day's use of Dr. Knepp's Great Nerve Res. Cure. Free \$2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. Knepp, 933 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

Books are the immortal sons despoiling their sires.—Plato.

BEAUTY marred by a bad complexion may be restored by Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

WHAT is dishonestly got vanishes to profanity.—Cicero.

Piso's CURE is a wonderful Cough medicine.—Mrs. W. PICKETT, Van Siclen and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 25, '94.

SURETLY may deceive you; but never will.—Cromwell.

The Blue and the Gray.

Both men and women are apt to feel a little blue, when the gray hairs begin to show. It's a very natural feeling. In the normal condition of things gray hairs belong to advanced age. They have no business whitening the head of man or woman, who has not begun to go down the slope of life. As a matter of fact, the hair turns gray regardless of age, or of life's seasons; sometimes it is whitened by sickness, but more often from lack of care. When the hair fades or turns gray there's no need to resort to hair dyes. The normal color of the hair is restored and retained by the use of

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Ayer's Curebook. "A story of cures told by the cured." 100 pages, free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

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A woman knows what a bargain really is. She knows better than a man. "BATTLE AX" is selected every time by wives who buy tobacco for their husbands. They select it because it is an honest bargain. It is the biggest in size, the smallest in price, and the best in quality. The 5 cent piece is almost as large as the 10 cent piece of other high grade brands.

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